THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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SIDNEY BEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXI. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851. WHOLE NO. 1579.

Choice Poetry.

THE PLANTAIN.

It grows beneath our feet,
In every moisty shroud,
And lures the busy road on every side.
Around the cottage home
It ever loves to come,
And marks the spot wherever men abide.

Its little spire is seen,
Forever scant and green,
From early Spring to the chill Autumn day.
But every careless eye,
Will pass it idly by,
Nor deem it worthy of the bright bouquet.

Yet in the hour of pain,
Then seek it out again,
To harbor comfort from its cooling leaf.
The poor neglected flower
Can boast the noble power
To wake a smile and the tears of grief.

And thus, on every side,
Where human hearts abide,
Neglected by the 'upper and the gay.
They know not Love's course
Its hearth of happiness!
No kindred soul has ever passed their way.

They live and feel quiet!
Leached up within the heart,
Are tender and memories none ever know!
Alone on earth they live,
Their sympathy to give
To others' happiness and others' woe.

Around the trustful bud
They steal, with silent bend,
To woo their kindly with tender, watchful care,
Their steady chaces is seen
To raise the meanest fear,
And shield a bosom-friend from the vulgar stare.

Be mine the oft-a then,
To turn from selfish ease,
And prove the little flower that wins me so;
To speak in words of love
To those who around me move,
Forget by joy, remembered but by woe.

Boston Transcript.

Original Novelet.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER.
OR,
THE CHILDREN OF THE ISLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. ISABELLA E. S. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "SHANNONDALE," "THE DESERTED WIFE," &c., &c.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

(CONTINUED.)

Their love was not extravagant or excitable; it grew calm, profound, and satisfying. There was no doubt or fear! They said aye! and felt that basis, united by a love like theirs, constituted by a faith like theirs, might do all things! And they planned. Oh! how they planned—not for themselves, but for others—for those whom they might possibly serve—the poor, the sick, the sorrowing, the ignorant, and the violent! They seemed to imagine for so much happiness to be a world shadowed with suffering, by resolving that not one wood would remain unmitigated, which they by effort or by sacrifice might ameliorate. There was no selfishness in their hearts, for there was no want! They possessed all things in each other and in God! How absurdly they pitied all who were not loving and beloved as they were! who had not friend, nor companion, nor God, in this they were! And this was not egotism! they were not egotists! They had no leisure for that, in disciplined and dear friend, General Gurnet.

Rumored and bewildered, Alice at first

"Never! never found such a thing
As answer possible to give!"

But then, after a while, modestly, timidly she spoke of her attachment to Hilton Sinclair. Her engagement to Hilton Sinclair! pooh, pooh!—pooh, pooh!—folly! She must never think of it again! Alice's all, she must never refer to him or their little childish engagement to Gosport! Gosport! Gosport, the cynical bigot! Gosport of H! Besides, there was no engagement! nonsense! ridiculous! preposterous! silly! romantic! girlish! Why, they had never had a word of love to each other! Never! Never! Never! Then the accepted herself in seeking a site for their parsonage, and planning a model for the new home; in ordering furniture from the Northern cities, which was to be paid for from her own private purse; and in which Miss Alice's moderate dower entire, to be put out at interest, and to avoid entrenching from Sinclair's very moderate salary. Finally, in their work and to work seeking, spinning, knitting, weaving, and sewing, that Alice might have a full supply of every description of household cloth and linen. The bride's trousseau was the last thing thought of, and there was little enough of that thought of that when her father should arrive. She did not know when that would be, but it was well to have everything at hand; a great deal of time is lost in labor, such as the house and furniture, and the household cloth and linen, the wearing apparel, and other minor preparations, of course, they could, and must be deferred, until Colonel Chester's arrival, then they would be speedily got up!

It was in the midst of this domestic happiness, this great, intense joy and hope, that the thunderbolt fell!

First came the news of the glorious victory of Yorktown—the final and signal triumph of the American arms! Then came an railroads and telegraphic wires in those days, and no steam nor newspapers. The report, the re-echo of the splendid victory rolled on from city to city, from neighborhood to neighborhood, like a storm!—in sheets of deafening thunder and lightning of astonishment, joy, and mad triumph! The news of the victory of Yorktown convulsed the whole village and neighborhood for days, before any newspaper arrived with an account of the battle.

And the same mail that brought the newspaper, with a long account of the victory, brought a brief official letter from below Gen. Sinclair, brought also a letter sealed with black! that spot like a bullet through the foreboding heart of Mrs. Chester, a letter from Colonel Chester, announcing the glorious death of his son! a letter once upon the field of victory! and, oh! there was less of the father's love and regret, the husband's tenderness and sympathy, and the Christian's resignation, than of the soldier's martial pride in the spirit of the letter!

Her son we blame him much! that was a time, that was a scene in which men made haste to profit and only their own there, but those they had rescued on earth, and could see their best beloved fall, yet scarcely wail to "bury their dead."

But Mrs. Chester was overwhelmed with grief by the two-fold bereavement, the fall of both her gallant sons, of whom she was so proud as fond!

She did not dream of the calamity, more than fond, that had befallen Alice, by the disgrace of a prissely inheritance, destined to darken her whole life with sorrow, while it rescued her in the face of the world with its surest light and splendor! No! she was too much borne down by grief to think of Alice, or her change of fortunes at all.

Nor did Alice even remember it! She was almost stupefied by the effect of such sudden and sorrow falling upon so much joy.

Nor did Hilton Sinclair once recollect it! In those first days of bitter lamentations and weeping, the young minister visited and sought in custom, counsel, and console the afflicted wife and sister, never calculating how tremendously, or how fatally this calamity might affect his own destiny, as Colonel Chester might choose to view it! Or the one hand, sobering him with untold wealth, on the other, depriving him of the only wealth he coveted, his fair, gentle, and fragile Alice!

But there was one who was not so forgetful—Colonel Chester! He was still with the army, and his mother's letter was received by him, assuming his speedy return home, accompanied by his friend and companion in arms, General Garnet, a young officer, who, though his thirty years of age, had risen to the highest rank in the army, and won an immortal fame. So much, he wrote, that Mrs Chester and her daughter knew General Garnet by his wife celebrity, and would be proud to make his personal acquaintance! They would, therefore, he requested, prepare to receive him with all honor.

Mrs. Chester was incapable of hospitable thoughts or of domestic cares. One fatal regret filled her heart. She had left her daughter in chamber since the first news of her heavy bereavement had cast her there overwhelmed with affliction. Alice, advised not to disturb her by any unkind, did every thing possible to get the house in readiness for the reception of her father and his distinguished guest.

Colonel Chester came at length, accompanied by General Garnet. He met Alice with great re-pressment—for it was scarcely great affection—grieved her growth and her beauty, introduced General Garnet, and, retreating himself, returned to the sick chamber of his wife.

Left alone with the young, Alice examined him, shyly, with the curiosity of a woman, and the bashfulness of a country girl. General Garnet, not certainly possessed, in its highest degree, *l'une mode et distinguee*. He was what young ladies call a fine, military-looking man. He certainly had a fine martial figure and bearing, or that which in our ideal of it—a tall and elegantly proportioned figure, a noble, majestic carriage, yet withal suggestive of great reposing strength and fire. His face, clear cut classic features—as were surrounded by the soldier, stillness, black hair and whiskers—or rather they usually encased his features, were, in reality, of the finest

Miscellaneous.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

A SUPERNATURAL WELL.

MORE CLAIRVOYANCE.

Clippings.

TEXT AND COMMENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

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NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC LECTURES

ROLINE; OR, MAGNOLIA VALE.

VIOLA; OR, ADVENTURES IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON.

A TALE OF EXPIATION AND REDEMPTION.

A QUEER PROPOSITION.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

GENERAL LOPEZ.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA.

DECAY OF FAMILIES.

SIX GENERATIONS.

EMIGRATION BACKWARD.

THANKSGIVING.

THE TIMES.

A SAMPLE LOVE-LETTER.

PUBLIC PARKS.

MISSING PAPERS.

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH.

A PAGAN TEMPLE.

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Foreign Items.

Our Correspondents.

A NEW MODE OF MAKING OUT RATE BILLS, TAX LISTS, &c.

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FLOWERS.

POSTSCRIPT.

Miscellaneous.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKETS, OCT. 31.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

SATURDAY EVENING POST
STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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KOSSUTH.

The N. Y. Express has received a letter from a correspondent on board the U. S. Ship Mississippi, which says that they shall probably arrive at New York about the 15th of this month. Kossuth leaves the Mississippi for a short time at Gibraltar, for the purpose of visiting England. He thus describes Kossuth, and his reception on board:

When news was received that Kossuth and his companions had arrived at G——, (on the Sea of Marmora,) a Turkish steamer went down to convey him to the Dardanelles. We sailed for the designated port immediately. On the morning of the 10th the look-out reported the steamer in sight. As she was standing towards us, we could see crowds of people on her deck. After coming up, Captain Long went on board to call upon Kossuth, and place his ship, in the name of the Government, at his disposal. When he returned, he described his interview as having been a very affecting one. Kossuth told him that now indeed he began to feel and realize that liberty was approaching, and that he was anxious to place himself still more under our protection. In a few hours, all arrangements had been made, and a boat (which had been sent for him) returned with Kossuth, the madame, their three children, and a few officers of his staff.

It were impossible to salute him with public military honors, for it would have been recognising too openly his official position—and would have been of little service to Kossuth, and a gratuitous insult to Austria.

The crew were drawn up on the opposite side of the deck, and the officers on the quarter-deck with the Captain. When he came over the side the Captain very handsomely introduced him to the officers. Kossuth, with his eyes filled with tears, and almost overcome with emotion, then advanced, and made one of the most appropriate, feeling and eloquent little addresses that I have ever listened to. He speaks English correctly, but with a slight foreign accent. He said, in substance, that he was proud and happy to find himself under protection of the American flag—the flag the stars of which had lit up his Asiatic captivity. He hoped that he was welcome in the name of that great country we represented—and in the name of his fatherland, which had been vainly endeavoring to imitate those glorious institutions which had made our country the living wonder of the world.

Captain Long replied that he was most heartily welcome, and the old gentleman, swinging his hat, sung out three cheers for Kossuth, and three cheers were given him; three such cheers as have not resounded within the walls of those old forts since the early Mahomedans extended their career of conquests here. It was an affecting and thrilling scene, and I am not ashamed to say that there was not a dry eye on the quarter-deck. Poor Madame Kossuth was almost overcome, and his Captains, "rough and ready" looking men, did not attempt to conceal their feelings. It was a great moment too for them to feel that they were again FREE in the fullest sense of the term, after all they suffered—their terrible war—their long captivity, exiles from their fatherland—the stars and stripes were waving over them, and warm hearts were greeting them. In a short time Kossuth seemed perfectly at home, and was visiting our apartments. I have never met a gentleman who at first acquaintance impressed me more favorably. His manners are exceedingly easy and engaging; he is dignified without haughtiness, and familiar without outstepping the bounds of prudence. He expresses himself correctly, and all his remarks are pertinent and interesting. The dignity which he has maintained in his captivity reminds me forcibly of the case of Napoleon. But the homage which Kossuth received from his followers is the *voluntary* expression of respect and admiration for the man.

His captains take their turns in daily attending his person, and at night, sleep before the door of his room. They invariably rise when he enters, and uncover themselves when he speaks to them. We have in all 58 exiles on board, and though their apartments are somewhat confined, they have the good sense to appreciate our position, and that they cannot all expect luxurious quarters. We are causing great excitement here, wherever we go. At Smyrna, the American Consul came off with a request from the diplomatic corps, that we should leave the harbor, as the place is overrun with refugees from all countries, and the excitement among them was most intense. At Spezzia, we were surrounded with boat loads of Italians, crying "Viva Kossuth—Viva Hungary," "Viva the two sisters, Italy and Hungary," &c. At Genoa, steamboat loads were preparing to come down to us, but were prevented by the Government. Kossuth seems most grateful to our country for the interest we have taken in them, and fully appreciates the beautiful compliment as well as the distinguished honor done him in placing a vessel at his disposal.

He yesterday remarked to me: "I hope the American people do not do me this great honor merely from motives of humanity, because I am an exile and prisoner; others have been prisoners, and as unfortunate as myself; but I hope they recognize in me the representative of a great principle, for which I have perilled fortune, life, and country." He seems particularly anxious on this point. I can hardly tell you what a great interest this man awakens in all of us. I never met a man who possessed a greater fund of general knowledge, and who would, with so little apparent effort, completely carry you away with him until you feel all his own enthusiasm.

His conversational powers are extraordinary, his ideas always partake of the sublime, and after ordinary conversation you frequently feel those emotions which are usual after listening to lofty eloquence.

General News.

EXECUTION OF A MISSIONARY.—A letter from Hong Kong, addressed to the *Univers*, gives the following details of the execution of a M. Schœffler, a missionary priest:

On the first of May, about noon, by order of the Grand Mandarin, elephants and horses were prepared, and two regiments of satellites were under arms. The muskets were loaded, and every one expected that it was an expedition against the rebels, which was being fitted out, or that an attack was to be made on the haunt of some brigands. It was soon, however, understood that all these preparations had been ordered for the execution of M. Schœffler. The Mandarin, fearing that the Christians would endeavor to rescue their missionary by force, wished to intimidate them by this display of troops. When his intentions were known, all the town showed the greatest affliction. The jailers, the prisoners, and all those who had any connection with the missionary, expressed their sorrow and regret. M. Schœffler, on the contrary, was smiling with delight, and he prepared to walk to the place of execution with greater ease, by dressing himself as lightly as possible.

The Mandarin was apprehensive of a riot, and he took up his position on the ramparts, surrounded by his troops, all ready for action. The execution took place outside the town. The *cortege* of the martyr was arranged in the following manner:—Before him marched a soldier, carrying a board affixed to a pole, on which was written, "Notwithstanding the severe prohibition against the religion of Jesus, a European priest, named Augustin, has dared to come here clandestinely, to preach and seduce the people.—When arrested he confessed everything—his crime is evident. Let Augustin have his head cut off, and thrown into the river. Fourth year of Tu Du; First of the Third Moon." Eight soldiers, with drawn sabres, marched by the side of M. Schœffler; one hundred men, armed with muskets or lances, formed the head of the procession; two elephants formed the rear guard.—The martyr held up his chains when walking; he walked quickly, as if hastening towards his triumph, and continually offered up thanksgivings. He was surrounded by an immense crowd; the greater number of these Pagans were struck with religious admiration; there were some, however, who railed and blasphemed.

On arriving at the place of execution, the martyr fell on his knees, kissed the crucifix three times, and, at the request of the executioner, he took off his coat, and turned down the collar of his shirt. The executioner, having afterwards tied his hands behind his back, the martyr said to him—"Do your business as quickly as possible." "No, no," replied the Mandarin, who was informed of what M. Schœffler had said, "follow the signal of the cymbal, and only strike at the third sound." The signal was given. The hand of the executioner trembled. He struck three blows of his sabre on the neck of his victim, and was at length obliged to cut the flesh with a knife, in order to detach the head from the body.

In Cochin China those who are present at executions are accustomed to disperse immediately after it is over, but on this occasion, although the greater number present were Pagans, for there are few Christians at San Tay, they rushed forward to collect some drops of the blood, and to get some portion of the garments of the martyr. It was remarked that an inferior Mandarin, a Pagan, before the execution, threw a coat of white silk, and a piece of white linen, at the feet of the martyr, in hope that it would be stained with his blood. M. Schœffler, thinking, doubtless, that they belonged to some Christian, took them up, and placed them inside his shirt, next his heart. When the Chief Mandarin was informed of what his subordinate had done, he ordered him to receive several blows with a stick; he, however, went off very delighted with the possession of his precious relics.—The Christians obtained the body of M. Schœffler, but the head was thrown into the river, and had not been found when the above letter was written.

A FATAL JEST.—A young lady in one of the seminaries of New York, indulged in the pleasantry of frightening a school-mate, by appearing before her in the solemn dress of the grave. So perfect was the deception, so terrible the shock, that the frightened young lady fell senseless to the floor, and has not yet recovered her senses. It is feared that she is a maniac for life.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The full returns of all the counties in the State, give the following result for Governor: Bigler, 186,844, Johnston, 178,-358—Bigler's majority, 8,486. The official returns may vary this slightly.

According to present appearances, the Democratic party will have a majority of 16 in the Penn. House of Representatives, the parties standing relatively thus: Whigs 42; Democrats 58.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—JUDICIAL VOTE.—The following returns of the vote in this State for Supreme Judges, embrace all the Counties except Butler, Green, Jefferson and Potter.

Democrats.		*Whigs.*	
GIBSON,	177,989	COULTER,	174,566
BLACK,	179,279	Comly,	168,7‹6
LEWIS,	177,588	Chambers,	169,173
LOWRIE,	179,090	Meredith,	168,369
Campbell,	169,736	Jessup,	167,686

Those in small capitals are elected.

NEW YORK.—The old split seems about to break out in a new form. The "Union Safety Committee" have made up a separate ticket, taken equally from the tickets of the Whigs and Democrats. This will probably lead to counter action on the part of the Free Soilers.

In the Whig District Convention, which met at Rochester, New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Assembly, Frederick Douglass, colored, received 21 out of 99 votes.

VERMONT.—The Judiciary Committee, in the Vermont House, have reported in favor of repealing the obnoxious part of the Habeas Corpus Act of the last session.

VIRGINIA.—The new Congressional Delegation will probably stand as the last, 13 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The vote in favor of the new Constitution is overwhelming.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Some of the leading Whigs have made a demonstration in favor of Webster as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The "National Democrats" of Essex and Middlesex counties, are about to form tickets in opposition to the Coalition (Free Soil and Democratic) tickets.

OHIO.—Wood (Dem.) for Governor is elected by a heavy majority. The members of the new Legislature, according to the Ohio Statesman, are politically divided as follows, viz:

	Dem.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Senate,	25	9	1
House,	68	26	2
	93	35	3

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The majority of the Co-operationists is said to be about 8,000. They carried six out of the seven Congressional Districts.

The "Charleston Mercury" (Secession) says: "The election was practically of no moment, and decides nothing, as it was notorious that there would be no Southern Congress."

ANSWER TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We see it stated that communications have been addressed by France and England to the United States Government, relative to the Cuba Expeditions. The communications are said to have been answered "in papers marked for their dignity and high American tone, intimating in very plain terms, that England and France had better attend to the administration of their own affairs."

CONNECTICUT.—P. T. Barnum, the Bridgeport Standard says, will be nominated for next Governor of Connecticut, by the Temperance and also by the "Democratic" party of that State.

CONSUL TO HAVANA.—It is now stated that the President has appointed Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, U. S. Consul at Havana, in place of Mr. Owen, recalled. Judge Sharkey was President of the Nashville Southern Convention. Mr. Owen's family has arrived at Charleston, S. C.

COST OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer supplies the following information, of interest to all intending to emigrate to the Gold Regions:

Rates of passage to San Francisco by the mail line, leaving New York regularly on the 11th, 13th, 26th and 28th of each month, by way of Chagres—Steerage, $115, through; Second Cabin, $225, through; First Cabin, $275, through.

Isthmus expenses about $30. Each passenger allowed 250 pounds of baggage. Through in about thirty days, with no detention on the Isthmus.

By the Nicaragua line, leaving on the 7th and 22nd of each month—Steerage, $180, through; Second Cabin, $250, through; First Cabin, $300, through.

These rates include expenses crossing to the Pacific side. Average length of passage from New York to San Francisco twenty-five days.

By the Brother Jonathan steamer, leaving on the 28th of each month, the charges to Chagres, are, First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $70; Steerage, $40.

Cost of crossing the Isthmus about $25. Each passenger allowed 250 pounds, or 10 cubic feet, of baggage. Connects with independent steamers on the Pacific.

By clipper ships, via. Cape Horn, Cabin passage, $250; Second Cabin, $150. No Steerage passengers taken by these vessels. By other vessels, (not clippers) Steerage $100 to $120.

A letter in the New York Times, dated Panama, October 1, says there are one thousand passengers at that place, by the Ohio and Falcon. More than nine-tenths are laborers, and at least five hundred and fifty of the Ohio's passengers footed it over the Cruces Road. Many of them have gone there with the idea that they can get up the coast in opposition lines of steamers for from $50 to $75. The writer says there is no opposition boat at Panama now, and the Pacific Company charges, in the Tennessee, $250 for Cabin, and $125 for Steerage, and in their other boat, $200 for Cabin, and $100 in Steerage, which prices, in fact, are as cheap as the Company can carry for, and make any money. A man, even if he is going in the Steerage from Panama to California, should always have at least $175, and then he will not have any too much left when he arrives in San Francisco, after getting on shore, to live on for a day or two.

SLAVERY IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The captain of a French merchantman, writing to the National, (Paris,) states that at the port of Accra, on the coast of Guinea, there is not a single English settler who has not more or less slaves, some owning as many as one hundred and fifty and even two hundred. When the owner wishes to get rid of his captive he sells him to the first captain of an emigrant boat that lands. These emigrant boats are miserable little coasters, commanded by liberated slaves, who embark as crew at Sierra Leone, a great number of persons bound to service for some specified time.

They take them not to South America or Jamaica, but where the trade has its centre, the Gulf of Benin, where they are disposed of no one knows how, and never heard of afterwards.

MORE INDICTMENTS.—On Friday week, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court returned thirty-seven true bills against the Christiana prisoners, whose names have been previously given. These bills charge them with, on the first count, obstructing the officers in arresting fugitives—2nd count, Rescuing prisoners from custody—3rd count, Attempting to rescue prisoners from custody—4th count, Aiding fugitive to escape from officer—5th count, Harboring and concealing fugitive—6th count, Obstructing Edward Gorsuch in arresting fugitive—7th count, Aiding fugitive to escape from Edward Gorsuch.

A PROFITABLE VOYAGE.—The clipper ship Surprise, built at East Boston by Mr. Hall, is lying at London; her freight money to San Francisco and Canton; and thence to England, will have entirely paid her cost and expenses, besides netting a clear profit of $50,000 for her owners. This we may call truly an "agreeable surprise."

Local News.

CITY POLICE, October 20.—*An Irregular Sportsman.*—No man suffers more from *ennui*, we suppose, than a retired man of business; one who, like old Mr. Archibald Bennett, after being accustomed to a life of ceaseless activity, finds himself suddenly deprived of all serious occupation. Mr. Bennett acquired a handsome competency in the fresh meat and provision line—he bought a handsome house in Arch Street, gave up trade and began to live at ease on his money, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. To a man of his habits, a life of perfect idleness was intolerable, so he bought a small sporting gun and relieved the tedium of his hours by shooting at his neighbors' cats, who, relying on his good temper and gentlemanly forbearance, trespassed on his garden spot in great numbers. The failure of his eye-sight obliged him to use spectacles, while engaged in this innocent pastime. On Saturday, his eye glasses happened to be mislaid, but Mr. Bennett, not willing to forego his day's amusement, went a gunning as usual, seating himself on a stool in the garden, with the gun lying across his lap and waiting patiently for the appearance of the game. An old grey tom-cat, who had been on a midnight excursion, disgracing himself by keeping late hours, was returning homeward, at a deliberate pace across Mr Bennett's premises, when the old gentleman blazed away at him, and by singularly good luck, the charge carried away about an inch and a-half from the extremity of his tail. This being the first time that Mr. B. had ever hit anything except the fences and currant bushes, he was delighted at the capital shot he had made, and reloaded his piece with great expedition. Meanwhile Mr. Josiah Warner, another old gentleman who lives next door to Mr. Bennett, and who was walking in *his* garden in a morning gown and slippers, with a Schobkin cap on his head, was startled by the report of a gun and mounted on a box to look over the fence. By this time Mr. Bennett had put an extra charge of bird shot in his piece, and not being able to distinguish objects nicely, for want of his spectacles, he mistook Mr. Warner's gray cap, which appeared over the top of the fence, for a re-appearance of the tom-cat, whom he determined to punish in the most exemplary manner for his audacity. Taking aim carefully, therefore, he fired, and effectually satisfied Mr. Warner's curiosity by demolishing his fur helmet and a pimple which he had cultivated on the end of his nose for sixteen years. Warner, of course believed this to be an attempt at assassination, and after the stray birdshot was extracted by a skilful surgeon from his nose, where the pimple of long standing had been located, he had a terrible story to tell, which occasioned the arrest and binding over of Mr. Bennett.—*Pennsylvanian*

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

The Exhibition this year, is a very excellent one. We give the following notices of some of the more curious and remarkable objects contained in it, for which we are indebted to the Ledger and North American. The machines and working models number 156, some displaying ingenuity of no ordinary character.

Among the working models is that of Greed's lath-cutter; the actual machine, it may be remembered, was one of the novelties at the Exhibition of last year. It is now at work near Baltimore, where it can be employed to more profit from the comparative cheapness of timber there. Wagner & Imlay display a model of their celebrated brick-press, a description of which was given a short time since in the Ledger. Messrs. Condon & Wildey, who have a machine of this invention, have obtained a contract for supplying 700,000 bricks for building the new basis for the City Water-Works. J. Z. A. Wagner, the inventor of the above, has a model of a steam engine on a novel principle, which appears to obviate the necessity for double engines for ocean steamers. It has two cylinders, one inside of the other; the outer one being in the shape of a ring, has two piston rods. The advantages claimed are that 30 per cent. can be saved in the room occupied and as much in the weight of metal required. It also prevents no dead points, precludes its being caught on the centre, and requires no fly-wheel.

A miniature engine attracted the greatest attention. It is composed of 150 pieces, mostly of gold and silver, the boiler being formed of plates regularly rivetted together, and the engine is furnished with all the usual parts, and yet weighs less than half an ounce. The smoke-stack is painted in imitation of brick-work. The most extraordinary part of the machine is its quality of being kept in motion by the breath; an apparatus for working it by compressed air being enclosed in the box upon which it rests. It is the product of the mechanical genius of Cyrus Chambers, of Chester county, a lad 17 years of age, who never had any instruction in the art of engine-building.

The celebrated Virginia reaping machine attracts much notice, from its having taken a premium at the World's Fair. Not being in motion, its manner of operation is not generally understood. It is adapted for a two-horse team. There is a single wheel in front, which moves the machinery attached to it. This is very simple, consisting only of a light reel, which, as it moves forward in the field, bends the grain down, and the lower part of the stalks being separated into small bunches by spear heads, the movable knives behead set upon it with certainty and celerity. The grain falls into an apron-like receptacle, and is raked out on one side by one of the two attendants required. Fifteen acres, or even more, have been reaped in ten hours by a single machine. There are hundreds of them in use in various parts of the country. The inventor is C. H. McCormick.

Another account says: It consists of several sections, each performing some separate part of the action of reaping. The grain is caught by a revolving fan, and thrown against a scolloped blade, which is kept sliding to and fro after the fashion of a saw; and as the grass is cut, it falls into a large cradle, immediately in the rear of the knife or scythe. The whole machine moves upon a low, broad, strong wheel, is drawn by horses attached to a tongue, and the swath made in mowing is about eight or nine feet in width. It is guaranteed to reap fifteen acres in ten hours.

On the table against the Southern wall, is a serpent-like fragment of iron, over ten feet long, showing the facility with which our machines can cut iron. This iron, ⅛ of an inch thick, was cut in a single shaving from the new shaft for the steamboat Roger Williams, by means of a lathe at the foundry of I. P. Morris & Co. This curiosity was originally 15 feet long, but a portion has been broken off. The excellent quality of the iron is apparent from this shaving, and would seem to warrant the new shaft against a break.

John Thornley displays a large assortment of gutta percha machine bands, large-sized hose and other articles, in the lower saloon; and in the Northern gallery, up stairs, an extensive variety of gum and gutta percha goods. Included in them are gutta percha picture frames, one of which incloses a lithographic print of his establishment, in the granite building, No. 101 Chesnut Street. There is also a laughable group of statuary, in this same material. It represents the village barber, after having cut his customer's nose. Samples are also exhibited of telegraph wire coated with it, shoes of the native rubber, fire-hose, pillows, water-proof suits of clothing, consisting of coat, pants, and cap, furnished, comfortably lined, for $10. A portable sponge bath for travellers, which, occupying but small space, is formed into a tub-shape by inflation in a few moments. A novelty in gum-elastic goods, is a substitute for printer's blankets, made of any thickness required.

The protean easy chair, and O'Neil's invalid lounge, near the Western end of the saloon, are articles that commend themselves particularly to invalids. The lounge is a splendid piece of furniture, composed of red velvet cushions, which by an ingenious arrangement are made to adapt their positions to any position of the human frame. No less than twenty-five changes can be effected, forming a sofa, an arm chair, or a bed, separately, or combining with one or more of these, a writing desk; a breakfast table, or a sofa and two ottomans.

A collection of figured silk and woollen figured vestings, attract notice from the article having recently been introduced here. They were manufactured at the works of Messrs. Needles & Evans, of Kensington, under the superintendence of Wm. W. Brigg, who arrived in May of last year from England, with models of the machinery required. Since that time the machinery has been made, the goods produced and introduced into our market. The excellence of the fabrics proves that they can be made in this country equal to those of British manufacture.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered to any person who will open the Herring salamander safe, even with the keys belonging to the locks. The locks upon the outer door are the powder-proof lock of Jones's invention, and one of Hall's patent, usually put upon the Herring safes. The Day & Newell lock is not attached to this safe, though one with a key similar in its character fastens the inner door. The latter is called Jones's permutation lock, and the key is capable of 40,000 changes. This safe is similar in size but more handsomely finished than one of the same patent that received a medal from the World's Fair. One of Jones's bank locks, with a key capable of 531,000,000 changes, also on exhibition, attracts much notice.

Three or four different sewing machines are also seen, in constant operation, attracting a crowd of amazed lookers on, who all, especially the women, consider the invention a hardly credible fact, and, at any rate, a formidable innovation upon the heretofore uninvaded province of the tailor and the seamstress. Martin's contrivance appears to be the best of the lot, doing its work with admirable celerity and precision, and possessing this valuable advantage over every other apparatus of the kind, to wit: that it is provided with a guard, which, whenever the flying-bobbin-case misses taking a loop of the thread, the process of sewing stops, and any false work is consequently prevented.

In the upper saloon there are a great variety of patterns and drawings by pupils of the Female Academy of Design, an institution recently instituted as a branch of the Franklin Institute. These pupils furnish patterns for our paper-hanging and oil-cloth manufactories. One of the paper-hanging patterns on exhibition has been purchased by the Messrs. Howell & Brother for $25. The pupils not only draw the patterns, but are also engaged in cutting them upon the blocks used in printing. A lithographic print is also exhibited, which was drawn by a pupil upon the stone after less than four months instruction in the art. This institution is one that deserves encouragement, as opening to females new employments, every way suited to their capacities when improved by instruction. One of the pupils of the institution has been engaged to go to Troy, New York, to superintend the designing department for a large manufactory there. Mr. Braidwood is the teacher, under whose superintendence the Academy has flourished.

Among the pianos is a grand instrument, of rosewood, made by Messrs. Schomacker & Co. which, for elaborate carving, surpasses any specimen ever exhibited in this city. It has occupied two years in its construction, the carving alone having employed one man a year. The front and back are serpentine in form, and are both highly ornamented. The front has a host of Jenny Lind, and fac similes of six forest songsters, beautifully carved out of a solid piece of wood. Each corner is also ornamented with a statuette of a boy, carved from the wood. The tone of the instrument is highly commended. The hinges are on a new principle, being upon the interior, and there is nothing to mar the appearance of the back of the case. Its value is $2,000.

Among other things, is the artificial leg of Mr. Palmer, which was distinguished at the World's Fair, and was awarded the first class gold premium, besides receiving the approbation of English Surgeons as the very best contrivance of the kind ever produced. It is equally admirable for symmetry, strength, and fineness of finish, and is so constructed that it may be thrown or moved in any natural position or direction, by the muscular power of the amputated limb to which it is attached.

The most prominent feature in the lower saloon is the fountain of cast-iron deposited by Mr. Robert Wood, and the only regret is that he was unable to apply the water, so as to enhance its beauties by putting it into operation. Mr. Wood's castings generally are very fine.

The upper saloon has more of attraction for visitors, from the elegance and costly character of the goods there displayed. Near the main entrance to the saloon, are two sets of cottage chamber furniture, exhibited by Hart, Ware & Co. One is painted in imitation of oak; the other is black enamelled, and is ornamented with paintings of flowers, in exquisite style, showing the skill of a most accomplished artist. In contrast with this set, is a massive mahogany bedstead, deposited by the Messrs. White, and a set of rosewood sofas and chairs, of beautiful workmanship. The hangings of the bed and the cushions of the parlor furniture are of green and gold brocatelle. Near these are some specimens of glass, manufactured with anthracite coal, by the process invented by Pascal Yearsley, deposited by Jacob Green, the proprietor of an establishment recently started at Schuylkill Eighth and Wood streets. Among the articles are all sizes of shades for ornaments, some being 40 inches high by 14 inches in diameter, which are the largest ever made in this country. They also exhibit milk pans, a capital article for dairies, from the glass being a non-conductor of electricity, and also for the facility of cleansing.

Among the hand-machines, is one invented by J. C. Linton, which accomplishes the paring of apples, peaches, turnips or potatoes, by simply turning a crank. The same machine completes the operation by splitting the article pared in four quarters as soon as the paring is finished.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE.—On Friday of last week, a fugitive slave case was heard before the U. S. Commissioner Edward D. Ingraham. The name of the alleged slave is Henry Pogue, and he is stated to belong to Noble Pennington, of Cecil County, Maryland, from which place it is said he fled. He was arrested some where in the Northern Liberties, in the morning, about 7 o'clock, by officer Henry Kline, who was acting under authority of the United States Commissioner. The prisoner made no resistance, nor was the officer molested on his way to the office with him. The proof of his being a slave was very strong, and his counsel therefore confined himself to technical objections, which were overruled by the Commissioner. Mr. Lee then asked that the slave be sent back to his master.

The Commissioner inquired whether he should make out a writ of force?

Mr. Lee replied, no—as he would be very sorry to have his client swear that he feared a rescue, when no such thing could be apprehended.

Commissioner made out a warrant delivering the fugitive into the custody of his master; and he was taken back to Maryland.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 147—adults 66, and children 81.

THE MORMONS had a grand celebration of their National Jubilee on the 25th of July, at Great Salt Lake City. At this celebration, a Latter-day Prophet, one J. M. Grant, gave the following sentiment:

"Brigham Young is to the sons of the earth what Kolob is to the planets—a little ahead of them; I wonder if the planets give light to Kolob, or Kolob to them?

"Softly I crept down by the burn side to view the small fishes, where the waters so gently did glide up hill. Halloo! ye rulers of the earth! The world is wrong side up. *Kolob is the Great Governing Planet.*"

HEADACHE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a positive cure for this distressing complaint; because they purge from the body those bilious humors which are the cause not only of headache, giddiness, pain and sickness, &c., but of all the ills to which flesh is heir. One 25 cent box of the above use of Indian Vegetable Pills, may, a single dose, will be quickly carry off a violent attack of headache; and, in cases of long standing, perseverance alone is wanted in order to make a cure of every description of headache.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, and therefore give new life and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits!—The genuine will be found for sale by agents and dealers in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

ALMANAC.

Nov. 1851.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
1 Saturday	6 50	5 10	9 2	
2 Sunday	6 51	5 9	9 47	
3 Monday	6 52	5 8	10 30	D. H. M.
4 Tuesday	6 53	5 7	11 11	
5 Wed'day	6 54	5 6	11 53	Full 8 6 37
6 Thursday	6 56	5 4	12 34	Last 16 4 25
7 Friday	6 57	5 3	1 11	New 22 9 19
8 Saturday	6 58	5 2	1 48	First 30 10 37

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Oct. 19,	56	59	60
20,	53	60	64
21,	57	69	71
22,	54	55	57
23,	46	52	53
24,	44	53	56
25,	49	59	63

Marriages.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. John Street, the Rev. ROWLAND T. KEMIT, to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Souder, all of this city.

On the 18th ult. by the same, Capt. J. FOSTER, to Miss SARAH JANE ALLAWAY, all of N. Jersey.

On the 21st May last, by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. ROBERT W. GAUFF, to MARY A. YOUNG, all of this city.

At Yardleyville, Pa. on the 19th ult. by the Rev. H. M. Sisty, WILLIAM J. PAXSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN L. daughter of John Depuy, Sr. of Yardleyville.

At the Third Presbyterian Church in this city, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., SAMUEL OAKS, M. D. of Chambersburg, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH BOSBYSHELL, daughter of Wm. Bosbyshell, Esq. of this city.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. I. T. Cooper, D. D., EDWARD S. ROWAND, to HANNAH G. daughter of J. Huff, Esq. all of this city.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Father Laughran, of St. Michael's Church, JAMES KELLIS, to ELIZABETH BRADY.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Dr. A. J. ROWAN, of Mississippi, to JULIA M. daughter of E. A. Hathaway, Esq. of this city.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, Rector of Grace Church, Mr. JOHN J. HANNA, formerly of Norristown, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH W. MOSS, of Philadelphia.

On the 9th ult. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. OLIVER G. FURSTON, to Miss MARY A. GRIFFITHS, all of this city.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM WILKINSON, of the Marine Asylum, to Mrs. MATILDA A. MOORE.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, NEWGOLD LAWRENCE, of New York, to ANNA H. daughter of Joe Trotter, of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Howe, J. MUNSON CRUSE, of Washington City, to CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Amos Leland, Esq. of this city.

Deaths.

In Tredyffrin Township, Chester county, on the 5th ult. CYRUS RADCLIFF, in his 46th year.

On the 22d ult. ISABELLA, wife of Moses P. Swain, aged 36 years.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. SARAH STERRETT, aged 66.

On the 22d ult. WILLIAM ERMAN, aged 56 years.

On the 19th ult. MARGARET KELLEY, aged 50.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. MARGARET, wife of S. Dunemoor.

On the 23d ult. HANNAH, wife of Jas. Husbands, Jr. aged 38 years and 5 months.

On the 23d ult. ANNA M. CUMMINS, aged 21.

On the 22d ult. ELIZA LUKENS, aged 63 years.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. CATHARINE LOSSAN, aged 82.

On the 21st ult. HENRY G. MILLER, aged 12 mos.

On the 23d ult. SAMUEL, son of Wm. and Martha Elliott, aged 17 months.

On the 23d ult. MARY, wife of Barnet Conner, aged 36 years.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 21st ult. Mr. ANDREW MARSHAL, of Philadelphia, aged 57 years.

On the 22d ult. MARY MCCARDELL, aged 55.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. MARGARET, consort of the late Lewis Bitting, aged 75 years.

On the 21st ultimo, EDWARD H. PAYNTER, aged 16 years and 2 months.

On the 22d ult. JOHN JONES, aged 33 years.

On the 22d ult. JOHN LOCKHARD, aged 18 years.

On the 21st ult. Mr. DANIEL H. SCHERTZ aged 36.

On the 20th ult. CHARLES JOHNSON, aged 57

On the 21st ult. CHARLEY FALLBRIGHT, aged 8.

On the 21st ult. MARY MEREDITH.

On the 20th ult. Mr DANIEL GOSS aged 30.

On the 21st ult. ENOCH, son of Jacob and Rosina B. Rittenhouse, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On the 19th ult. Miss HARRIET KNIGHT, aged 25.

On the 19th ult. RACHEL CLEMENT, wife of Wm. Paul, aged 38 years.

On the 20th ult. JOHN LOUDENSLAGER, aged 37.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. MARGARET WOOD, aged 67.

On the 20th ult. MARTIN O'NEIL, aged 40 years.

On the 20th ult. MARGARET, wife of Henry Fraley.

On the 20th ult. ELIZABETH A. daughter of Joseph and Rosanna Eane, aged 3 years and 9 months.

On the 19th ult. Mr. JOHN BARTON, aged 27.

On the 19th ult. JULIUS CHURCH, aged 50 years.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CHARLES CAMBLOS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER. No. 22 South Third street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s '56	105	—	Southwark	70	—
" '62	109	—	Kensington	60	—
" '67	116	116¼	P Township	29	—
" '68	116½	117	Girard	12½	12¾
" 5s '53	101	—	Western	63	—
Paid off.			Man & Mechs	27	28
U S Tr N 6s	—	—	Bk of Com	48	—
" 1 mill	—	—	Camden N J	58	60
Philada 6s	102	102½	Germantown	56	57
" 5s	90	90½	Tren Bk Co	35	—
" Gas	—	—	Pitts'bg Bk	54	—
County 5s	95½	96	M & M Pitts	54½	—
Penna 5s	100	100½	Exchange, Pitts	51	—
" 5s	91	91½	Com, Cin	15	—
Kentucky 6s	105	105½	Louis, Ky	102	103
Tennessee 5s	90½	91	Kentucky Bk	101	102
Illinois 6s	61	64	Northern	107½	105
Cincinnati 6s	97	97½	Union, Tenn	69	70
TexasT Notes	31	33	Planters,Tenn	—	70
" bds	33	34½	Vicksburg	12½	13
Schuyl N 6s	34	35	Com, Natchez	—	—
" Int	—	—	N O Gas Bk	—	111
Lehigh N 6s	79½	80	Schuyl Nav	10	11
" Int loan	84½	85	Lehigh Nav	29	30
" Mort 6s	94	95	C & Del Cl	105	110
C & D Cl 6s	94½	95	Morris Cl	15	15½
C & Am R bds	97	98	Penn&Ohio Cl	29½	30
Bea Mdw R 6s	75	—	Union Cl	12	12½
Susquch Cl 6s	57	57½	Cam & Am R	140	141
Norrist'n R 6s	92	93	Penna R	40½	41
Harris R 6s	89	90	Bea Mdw R	16	18
Wil R 6s	88	88½	Lykens Val R	15	—
Read R 6s	70	70½	North Am Cl	6	9
" Mort 6s	77	78	Susquch Cl	12	14
U S Bk Notes	9s	—	Norristown R	34	35
U S Bk Shares	1¼	1½	Harrisburg R	43	42½
N Amer Bk	133	135	Wilmington R	24½	26
Penna Bk	109	109½	Reading R	28	28¼
Philadelphia	125	12[illegible]	Minehill R	64	66
Far & Mec	68	68¼	N Liberty Gas	22	25
Commercial	56	56½	Flem Copper	1	—
N Liberty	49	50	N J Copper	1	—
Mechanics	28	28½	N W Min Co	—	25

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY E. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS, No. 36 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1851.

PENNSYLVANIA.		VERMONT.	
Philadelphia banks	par	Bank of St Albans	½ dis
U S bank notes	15 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Chambersburg	½ dis	CONNECTICUT.	
York	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Berks county	no sale	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Gettysburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis	Pawtucket bk	failed
Lewistown	no sale	Dorchester and Milton stolen notes	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Pittsburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Waynesburg	— dis	Phœnix bk, Westerly stolen notes	no sale
Washington	½ dis	CANADA.	
Erie	1½ dis	Montreal	3 dis
Susquehanna co'nty	failed	VIRGINIA.	
Lebanon	par	Bk of Va&branches	1½ dis
Lehigh county bk	no sale	Far bk & branches	1½ dis
Towanda	no sale	Valley bk & branch	1½ dis
Honesdale	1 dis	Ex bk & branches	1½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	Wheeling	1½ dis
West Branch	par	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Wyoming	par	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Middletown	½ dis	Small notes	2½ dis
Northampton	no sale	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Schuylkill Haven	par	So West R R	1½ dis
Pottsville	par	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Danville	par	Small notes	2 dis
Relief notes	1½a1½ dis	GEORGIA.	
NEW JERSEY.		Bk of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Trenton, Mt Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par	Central bk of Mill	1½ dis
Plainfield	closed	Georgia R R Co	1½ dis
State bk at Morris	failed	Ruckersville bk	no sale
State bk New Bruns	½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Newark	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
Morris county	½ dis	ALABAMA.	
Middletown Point	½ dis	Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
Orange	½ dis	Country banks	5 dis
Belvidere	½ dis	MISSISSIPPI.	
Rahway	½ dis	All banks	uncertain
Dover	½ dis	LOUISIANA.	
Perth Amboy	failed	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Peoples, Paterson,	failed	FLORIDA.	
Farmers and Mech. bk, N. Brun.	3 dis	So. Life & Trust Co	—
N Hope, Del Bridge	failed	OHIO.	
Yard. Del Br'ge co	10 dis	Bk of Wooster	50 dis
DELAWARE.		Bk Norwalk	75 dis
All solvent banks	par	Com bk of Scioto	15 dis
Del City bk under5's	½ dis	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Other small	½ dis	Small notes	2½ dis
MARYLAND.		KENTUCKY.	
Baltimore banks	par	All solvent bks	1½ dis
Mineral bank	½ dis	Small notes	2½ dis
Salisbury	failed	INDIANA.	
Cecil bank	½ dis	State bank	1½ dis
Frederick county	½ dis	Small notes	2½ dis
Cumberland	½ dis	ILLINOIS.	
Washington county	½ dis	Bank of Illinois	50 dis
Hagerstown	½ dis	State bank	50 dis
Havre-de-Grace	failed	Bank of Cairo	—
Far & Millers bk	no sale	MISSOURI.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.		All solvent bks	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	TENNESSEE.	
NEW YORK.		All solvent bks	2½ dis
City banks	par a⅛ dis	Bk East Tenn.	10 dis
Solv. country bks	½ dis	MICHIGAN.	
James bank	30 dis	Bk of St Clair	no sale
Farmers, Mina	30 dis	Far's & Mech's	3 dis
Western, White Creek	20 dis	Gov. Stock bk	uncertain
New Rochelle	20 dis	ARKANSAS.	
MAINE.		All banks	no sale
All solvent banks	½ dis	WISCONSIN.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Mineral Point	—
All solvent banks	½ dis	Bank of Milwaukie	—
		IOWA.	
		Minco bank	—

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,400 head. Beeves are selling from $5.50 to 7.50 per 100 lbs. Hogs—About 700 head in market, and sold from $6.00 to 6¼ per 100 lbs. Cows—About 100 in market, and sold at prices ranging from $15 to 30. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $2 to 4; the latter from $1 to 3, according to quality.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by J. T. Dent, W. Ramsey, Dr. J. Wadsworth, E. K. Green, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lott Edwards, Thomas Frend land, and C. M. L. Wiseman. Each of the above persons have a certificate of the Mayor of Cincinnati, with seal of the city, describing their persons, so there will be no risk in paying them, and we hope all on whom they may call, will make it convenient to settle with them.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for Alabama, and Tennessee, assisted by D. E. Goodwin, James G. Lewis and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our general Travelling Agent, assisted by William H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Jenkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE is our only Collector of Bills in Pennsylvania.

A. PEASE collects for us in the New England States, and a portion of the State of New York.

MARIAS B. ANGELL collects for us in New York.

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FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
Drawn by the author on the spot.

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, publishes THIS DAY, the above great work complete in one large octavo volume, printed on the finest white paper. Price for the complete work, 50 cents only.

It is beyond all doubt one of the greatest and best works ever written in the English language. We annex a few notices of the press:

"Here is a book to drive away melancholy." It is by that most laughter loving writer of the age, Thackeray, and those who read it must laugh, be they ever so melancholy. We recognize everywhere the pen of the author of "Vanity Fair," and "Pendennis," and are by no means displeased with the acquaintance."—*Western Continent.*

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THE DECEMBER NUMBER for 1851 of Sartain's Magazine will be A GREAT HOLIDAY NUMBER.

It will also furnish some idea of the contemplated improvements for 1852. As but a limited number of copies beyond the regular edition will be printed, *Agents should send in their orders early.*

Look out for the December Number.

Single copies of this extraordinary Number only 25 cents. *Five copies for One Dollar.* nov1-4t

OUR THREE JOURNALS.—*The American Phrenological Journal*—*The Water Cure Journal*—and *The Student*, are published monthly, each at ONE DOLLAR a-year, in advance, by FOWLERS & WELLS, New York.

The Phrenological Journal is devoted to the Moral and Intellectual development of Man. Phrenology, Psychology, Magnetism, Physiognomy, and all that relates to *mind* and Human Improvement may be found in this publication.

The Water-Cure Journal is devoted to Hydropathy, Physiology, and the laws of life and health; including Dietetics, together with the philosophy and practice of the Water Cure.

The Student is designed for children and youth—to be used in schools and families. It is devoted to Education—Natural History, with engravings—to Biography—Music—Phonography—and the Natural Sciences generally. It is probably the best Educational Serial published in this country.

To obtain either or all of these periodicals, please enclose the amount ($1.00 for each) in a letter, and direct the same, post-paid, to

FOWLERS & WELLS,
No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

Sample numbers sent gratis when desired. AGENTS wanted in every town and county. oct25-4t.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Old CARPET Stand renewed. CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTH *of a good quality*, just received, from New York, of various patterns, at No. 319 North 3d street, next door to the Commissioner's Hall, Philada. Ingrain Carpets of fine, extra superfine good patterns. Also, Ingrain Carpets at 40, 44, 55, 60 cents to one dollar. Listing and Rag Carpets of a good quality for sale. Stair Carpets of a good quality from 25 to 50 and 60 cents. Also, Entry Carpets from 37½ cents to $1.00. Also, Carpets woven for customers as heretofore in the best manner. JOSEPH SWARTZ,
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The subscriber would invite the special attention of the public to his extensive assortment of goods in the above line, which he is prepared to sell at lower rates than heretofore offered. The stock is varied and handsome. Consisting in part of

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Table, Dessert and Teaspoons of all prices according to weight.
Table, Dessert and Tea Forks.
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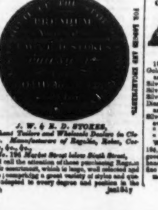

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Merchant Tailors and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Manufacturers of Regalia, Robes, Costumes, &c., &c.,
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would call the attention of those purchasing Regalia to their assortment, which is large, well selected and cheap; comprising a great variety of styles and qualities adapted to every degree and position in the Order. jan1-31y

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HARPERS'
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CONTENTS OF THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. IV. The Siege of Mantua. By John S. C. Abbott. With Six Illustrations from Original Designs by Döpler.
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A STORY OF AN ORGAN.
THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. (Concluded.)
THE FLYING ARTIST.
SEALS AND WHALES.
MAURICE TIERNAY, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," &c.
THE FLOATING ISLAND.
SIBERIA, AS A LAND OF POLITICAL EXILE.
APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-MAGNETIC POWER TO RAILWAY TRANSIT.
THE STOLEN ROSE.
THOMAS MOORE.—Sketch of his Life and Works.
THE FAIRY'S CHOICE.
A GALLOP FOR LIFE.
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POSTAL REFORM.—CHEAP POSTAGE.
SYRIAN SUPERSTITIONS.
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EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. Advent of Autumn. Retrospective and Prospective. Hard Times. The Arctic Expedition. Catharine Hayes; Madame Taillon; Mrs. Warner. Healy's Webster. The Art Union. Leutze's Washington Crossing the Delaware. American Clippers. French Gossip. Borrel and his Wife. Albert Smith.
EDITOR'S DRAWER. In France without French; Mrs. Ramsbottom; the Disbanded Volunteer. Baron Vonduillbrats. Domestic Remedies. Dr. Johnson on Scotland. Hopeful Pupils. Lord Timothy Dexter. Adjutant-Birds. Dinner-Giving. Keep Cool. Peter Funk. Titles of Songs. John Bull as a Beef-eater.
LITERARY NOTICES.—Books of the Month, Original and Reprinted. Literary Intelligence, at Home and Abroad.
A LEAF FROM PUNCH. Brother Jonathan's first Lesson in Shipbuilding. Not a difficult thing to foretell. Curiosities of Medical Experience. Retirement.
FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER. With Three Illustrations.

This Number closes the Third Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. In closing the second volume, the Publishers referred to the distinguished success which had attended its establishment, as an incentive to further efforts to make it worthy the immense patronage it had received: they refer with confidence to the contents of the present volume for proof that their promise has been abundantly fulfilled.

The Magazine has reached its present enormous circulation simply because it gives *a greater amount of reading matter, of a higher quality, in a better style, and at a cheaper price* than any other periodical ever published. Knowing this to be the fact, the Publishers have spared, and will hereafter spare, no labor or expense which will increase the value and interest of the Magazine in all those respects. The outlay upon the present volume has been from five to ten thousand dollars more than that upon either of its predecessors. The best talent of the country has been engaged in writing and illustrating original articles for its pages; its selections have been made from a wider field and with increased care; its typographical appearance has been rendered still more elegant; and several new departments have been added to its original plan.

The object of the Publishers is to combine the greatest possible VARIETY and INTEREST, with the greatest possible UTILITY. Special care will always be exercised in admitting nothing into the Magazine in the slightest degree offensive to the most sensitive delicacy; and there will be a steady aim to exert a healthy moral and intellectual influence by the most attractive means.

For the very liberal patronage the Magazine has already received, and especially for the universally flattering commendations of the Press, the Publishers desire to express their cordial thanks, and to renew their assurances that no effort shall be spared to render the work still more acceptable and useful, and still more worthy of the encouragement it has received.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is issued invariably on the *first day* of the month in which it is dated. Each Number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous *Pictorial Illustrations*, accurate plates of the *Fashions*, a copious chronicle of *Current Events*, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained from Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a-year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, at Two DOLLARS, or the Muslin Covers at Twenty-five Cents each, are furnished by the Agents or Publishers.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs on liberal terms; and mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. 1t HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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181 William st., New York City.
Newspapers throughout the United States, copying the above advertisement, and giving it one or more insertions, shall receive (prepaid) a copy of our "VIEW OF NEW YORK IN 1852." Publishers will please direct their papers to "Sears' Family Visitor," N. Y. oct25-2m

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HAVE just opened and are constantly receiving at No. 246 North SECOND Street, between Callowhill and Willow, a new and handsome assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, English and French Merinoes, Mous De Laines, Cashmeres, Linens, Furnishing Goods, &c., which they intend selling at the lowest cash prices, and to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully invited. oct4-3m

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The following extract is from a report made by a committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, appointed by the American Institute:
"Your committee are of unanimous opinion, that in the apparatus invented by Mr. R. M. Hoe, for grinding saws, he has displayed great ingenuity and tact in the adaptation of machinery to the production of results in the manufacture of Saws, which may with propriety be denominated the *ne plus ultra* of the art." aug16-6m
Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill, for the advertisement.

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Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, $12.00 and over.
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled, $9.00 and over.
Silver Quartier Watches, from $4.50 to $9.00 and over.
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens with silver case, $1.00 and over.
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" Table Spoons, do. do. $15.00 and over.
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The proprietors of this popular periodical, encouraged to new exertions by the marked approbation bestowed on their previous efforts, have made such arrangements for the coming year, as will still better entitle their Magazine to the position already assigned it by the American press, in the

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The publishers have determined to spare no expense in imparting the most decided superiority to their Magazine, and without intended disparagement to similar enterprises, they now fearlessly challenge competition, with proud confidence in the result.

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commenced in the July Number, and for which the sum of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
was paid will be continued in the next Volume. The publishers are desirous that SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE should be peculiarly distinguished as a repository for the
CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

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To become the acknowledged favorite of an intelligent community, and to obtain and preserve a high tone of character for this periodical, it is considered necessary to exercise a critical supervision over all articles offered for publication. The name appended shall in no case be regarded as sufficient proof of excellence, but all manuscripts will be carefully read and impartially judged: thus affording young authors of talent, struggling for reputation, an equal chance with those whose claims are already established.

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MEZZOTINTO PLATES BY SARTAIN,
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A CHOICE SELECTION OF POPULAR MUSIC
continued as heretofore. Each Department of the Magazine will be in charge of a competent Superintendent, the whole under the editorial supervision of JOHN SARTAIN.

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Each number of the Magazine now contains Eighty pages, printed solid, in new and beautiful type, which is

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With this increase of reading matter, the postage under the old law would have been eight cents per number on all distances. By the new law which went into operation in July, the POSTAGE ON THIS MAGAZINE IS GREATLY REDUCED.—When paid quarterly in advance it is now as follows: Under 500 miles, 2½ cents; over 500 miles, 5 cents.

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One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. One copy two years, $5. Five copies one year, $10. Ten copies one year, $20, and an extra copy to the person sending a Club of Ten. Single Numbers, 25 cts.

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FOR THE LADIES!

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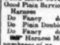

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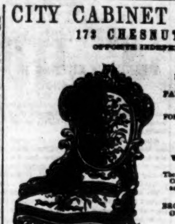

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ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
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FOR SALE IN SETTS, AS IMPORTED, OR MADE TO ORDER FROM THE SAMPLES WHICH ARE REGULARLY RECEIVED.
PLAIN FURNITURE,
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The largest Stock of well made Furniture in the Country. All constructed of Seasoned materials and made by the best workmen.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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$200,000 WORTH, OF THE NEWEST STYLES.
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In hundreds of cases of GOITRE, in which this ALTERATIVE has been faithfully and perseveringly used, it has never failed, in a single instance, to completely remove the disease. NOT A SOLITARY CASE OF FAILURE. All were cured who continued its use according to the directions. The success it has met with in curing Bronchocele and Scrofulous Affections is a convincing proof that these dangerous and horrible diseases may be removed with as much certainty as Fever and Ague. And that there is good reason for believing that this preparation will not only cure these diseases when formed, but that it DESTROYS THE VIRUS OR POISONOUS PRINCIPLE lurking in the system, from which that peculiar class of diseases emanates.

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For these affections this ALTERATIVE is the only medicine that has ever been known, on which the smallest reliance could be placed. It has been tried in a great many cases of this class of diseases, and although it has not in every instance been entirely successful, yet the average proportion of its cures have been at least two out of every three.

CHOREA—ST. VITUS' OR ST. ANTHONY'S DANCE.
A large number of well authenticated and hopeless cases of this disease have been cured by the use of this valuable Alterative.

COMPLICATED AND MIXED DISEASES.
Cases frequently occur in which the patient appears to be laboring under several diseases at one and the same time, causing much anxiety and embarrassment in the treatment. This Alterative has frequently been used in such cases with very beneficial results.

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This ALTERATIVE used in conjunction with the SANATIVE PILLS, has proved of immense value to many affections of the HEART, as Enlargement, [not Aneurism] Dropsy of the Pericardium, or sack, which surrounds the heart. Ossification of the Auricles or Ventricles of the Heart or of the Valves of the Aorta, or large Arteries, Metastasis, or translation of Neuralgia, Gout, or Rheumatism to the heart, &c. It causes the bony substance or water deposited in and about the heart to be absorbed and carried away, reducing the heart to its natural and healthy condition.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine is considered by many physicians who have used it as a SPECIFIC in DROPSY. It increases the power of Digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering [illegible]

[illegible]

Head, Erysipelas, Morphew and Jaundiced Skin, &c. Also in Diseases and Discharges from the Lining Membrane of the Throat, Nose, and Ears, and from the Kidneys and Urinary Passages, Leucorrhœa, &c.

ULCERATION OF THE BONES.
This ALTERATIVE has far surpassed the expectations of the most ardent and sanguine, in its healing influence over ulcers of all kinds, particularly in ulcerations and exfoliation of the bones, &c. Of an immense number who have been cured, one only will be mentioned. It is the case of a young lady in New Jersey, who suffered many years with Scrofula of the Hip Joint, until at length it ulcerated through the bones into the bowels, so that their contents were frequently discharged through the aperture formed by the disease, and after she had thus lain in a most deplorable and helpless condition for nearly two years, her father procured the ALTERATIVE, and gave her between 5 and 6 dozen of it, which restored her to health.
See also cases of Mrs. Latta and Mrs. Rose.

WEAKNESS OF THE EYES.
In cases of weakness of the eyes, from want of power in the Optic Nerves, this ALTERATIVE has been found of immense value, as indeed it is in all cases of Nervous Debility. A lady of this city, by the name of Swayne, says that she had long suffered of weakness of the eyes, so much so as to compel her to confine herself for a whole year to a dark room, and afterwards her eyes remained so weak that she was obliged to shade them by wearing green or blue spectacles. She had been in this condition for a long time, when she was induced to use the ALTERATIVE and SANATIVE PILLS for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, which not only cured her, but also strengthened her eyes, so that she was afterwards able to sew black satin, or broad-cloth, by candle-light, without the aid of glasses.

FEMALE DISEASES.
In many affections peculiar to females, especially when arriving at maturity, or in the "decline or change of life," this ALTERATIVE is unsurpassed by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or retention, irregularity, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations; Ulcerated Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Sterility, whether in consequence of local or general disease, or of local and general debility. In short, in all cases, whether in male or female, where the mental and physical powers of the constitution have been prostrated by disease, self-abuse, dissipation, or other excesses.

In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 84 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, where may be had JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, together with all his other "Family Medicines." aug9-3m

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.
STILL ANOTHER
REMARKABLE CURE of CONSUMPTION,
AND ITS DANGEROUS ATTENDANTS,
AFTER HAVING BEEN GIVEN UP TO DIE BY PHYSICIANS AND FRIENDS.
THE ANNALS OF HISTORY
CANNOT FURNISH A PARALLEL.
It should be extensively known throughout the world, for there are thousands laboring under similar disease, which will prove fatal unless arrested by the powerful agency of
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
READ AND BE CONVINCED.
POINT OF ROCKS, FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.,
June 9, 1851.
DR. SWAYNE. Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe to the public, and in justice to you, I have thought proper to make known one of the most extraordinary cures [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] THOMAS DIXON.

[illegible] JAMES R. DURBOROW.

Look well to the Marks of the Genuine.

[illegible]

No. 4 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.

[illegible]

MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

[illegible]

DEPURATIVE REMEDY [illegible]

IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,

[illegible]

CHRONIC NATURE.

[illegible]

GARDNER & ANDREWS, [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

HIRIAM.

BY FITZHUGH GRANT.

Thinking and sleeping and waking
And in the world around,
For all you see and hear and feel
Soon in the midst of God;
And Heaven stands but a step away,
With her glad music, they say and sing.

There is a solemn peace before
The harvest work is done,
The fairest of the fruits with Summer's glow
Are perished now by sun;
And there's a stillness in the air
Of such deep fullness that no Autumn wind
Can seriously rustling in the leaf.

A day of sunshine calm and clear,
The hallowed summer's end,
The fullest measure of its year,
All spent to use of God;
And all the work of man's
Like the calm beauty of the day.

There was a time when there could be
My spirit closed to this,
There was a beauty in my earth
Like sunshine on my face;
I have not thought this sunny a day,
How calmly on my heart it lay.

Nor do I know that thought of mine
Goes back the past to store;
I have not seen a face like them,
Its light to be smiled by more;
And many a weary mile away,
And hushed like myself to-day.

I wonder if thy thought at times
Turns kindly back to me—
Back to those old delicious chaos,
And islands in the sea.
When once we saw an Eden smile,
Lasting as old as the skies.

It matters not—enough to know
That all our dreams were true,
That all their joy and woe
Will never come again;
Enough to know—I am not changed,
And I—I hate not any husband!

Selected Articles.

EARNEST PURPOSE.

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose firmly fixed, and then death or victory! That quality will do anything in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged creature without it."—*Sir Thomas Powell Buxton.*

It is Purpose which gives brain to every character, which is a will that "does in a way," says the familiar proverb, and its truth is stamped on all faces. The will cannot be hidden, whether on doing a thing—in half-way in doing it; it is the best part of the battle. Will, manifesting itself in deeds, is the very soul, the highest power of character: it gives potency to the whole constitution of a man. Indeed, Will is character—it is the man himself.

It is astonishing what an individual, borne upon the tide of a powerful will, can do, can accomplish. He bends other minds to his purpose: weaker natures yield to his; he carries all before him. He will not believe in impossibilities. "Impossible," said Napoleon, "is a word which cannot be found in the dictionary of fools." It is not intellect that makes a man great, so much as earnest purpose. The men in all the world who have deeply impressed their character upon their age, have not been at all times men of high intellectual power, but men of indomitable will and of unswerving industry. Of such natures were Martin Luther, Ignatius Loyola, John Knox, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon, and John Wesley.

Look at Napoleon—how he pressed all men—soldiers and philosophers alike—into his service. His will was almost omnipotent. He was down before him like the wheat before the reaper. The world lay at his feet. Once it was said to him that the Alps stood in the way of his ambition. "There shall be no Alps," said he; and forthwith the ground military road was made, and the access to Italy was rendered easy for all time coming.

It is said of Warren Hastings, that when a boy, he was remarkable for the tenacity with which he pursued, and rested in his young mind that those last promises once uttered yet he his. His strong will helped him to realize his early vow; and the grandeur of India it accomplished, his fame, and his great designation, and after years of toil, and of severe conflict, the same statesman forgot not the determination of his youth, but he did as the lords of Deepdene have been known to do.

The late George Stephenson was a practical worker in matters that fell within his own department. When he first proposed to carry travellers along the iron road at a greater speed than ten miles an hour, he was laughed at by many scientists, and the Quarterly Review compared his proposed speculation to a "drunken rocket." But Stephenson had got firm hold of his idea, and would not give it up. Spouting afterwards of the difficulties he had to encounter before he could get his ideas recognized, he said:—"At Liverpool I pledged myself to attain a speed of ten miles per hour. I had no doubt the engine would go much faster, but it was better to be within bounds at first. I had to place my road in the witness-box of a Parliamentary Committee. I could not find words to satisfy either the Committee or myself. One bigwig asked, I was a foreigner, and neither hinted that I was mad; but I put my strength forth and went on with my plan, determined not to be put down." Everybody now knows that Stephenson was right, and that the Parliamentary Committee and Quarterly Review were wrong; for express trains now travel regularly at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Take another instance, from the life of Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland—a man who is early life was a bar boy, and by diligence and steady purpose worked his way up the highest rank in the profession. The record of his success is his own words, was as follows: "I received," he said, "a shilling briefs the first year, and spent everything. I acquired perfectly my own, and never to go to a second thing until I had received my second shilling fee. Many of my contemporaries had a brief in a day as I read in a week; but I was determined to be a lawyer, and thought was as fresh as on the day on which it was acquired, while flashes had glided away from their remembrance."

The fear of artistic and literary men are full of equally instructive instances of the victorious power of purpose and earnest endeavor. That of John Martin is full of interest. Martin, in origin and early circumstances, was a humble man, almost alone among living artists. Once, when very poor and in great straits, he began to work on one of his great historical pictures—he called the first "Fall of Nineveh." One by one his few shillings disappeared; and it looked for some time as if he must die of starvation. This shilling he had reserved, because it was a bright one; and with it he one day went to a baker's shop to buy a loaf of bread. The bread was in his hands; but the baker remarked it back—the bright shilling was a counterfeit! Then artist returned to his half-finished picture, and he did not leave the lands of Desplanket before he had finished it.

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Of earnest men in a humbler walk of life, John Pounds, the cobbler, the founder of Ragged Schools—Dodd, the sailor, the printer, the founder of Sunday Schools—and Thomas Wright the iron prisoner, the reformer of criminals may be referred to honesty and virtue—as illustrious instances. Beaucroft, Carey, and Oberlin, are examples of what missionaries can do, when they are inspired with an earnest purpose. Oberlin's one determination—his one idea—was to ameliorate the midst of the wretched and almost barbarous population of the Ban de la Roche: but in a single year he succeeded in entirely changing the dog and Cartwrighting the people. Here is a man who had no education, who set to work, who read to Strasburg was needed, and Oberlin appealed to the generals and proprietors to go to work and do it. He appealed in vain:—"Then he threw a pickaxe over his shoulder, set out forthwith, and plodded into the work himself. The appeal to others was unavailing, but his example; the peasants then flocked to the work, and the road was soon made. Oberlin's account of manners, in the course of the moral, physical, and religious reformation which he effected among a people in a district which he visited, was very simple, namely: "To declare this order to be done: to do himself, and to set others; and to do, until what had to be done was thoroughly done."

Courage, activity, and earnest perseverance, are, indeed, the secret of all success. No good endeavor, strenuously persisted in, will fail: it must succeed at last. Energy of even the most mediocre kind, if energetically employed, will effect much. "The weakest living creature," says Carlyle, "by concentrating its powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing its energy, may fail to accomplish anything." Nor does effort, well directed, tend in any way to enhance a man; it rather gives his character increased strength to act decisively. Burke said: "The man must be born to do the thing he does, or he does nothing worth his while." The original man may not be born to it, but he will make himself so by the sheer force of earnest purpose.

A FARMER'S KITCHEN IN NEW ENGLAND.

[WE do not remember to have seen, within the compass of any one of the numerous volumes of antiquarian research, the following picture, but the homely simplicity of it is very charming.]

A portion of Mrs. C. Tracy Stones of excellent and very valuable work, entitled "Wild Flowers and Their Associations," has been published. The chapter from which we extract is devoted to the description of the kitchen of the old-fashioned New England farm-house. The author is a native of Connecticut, and the view of a farmer's kitchen, taken during the evening meal of a rural farmer family. It is a picture of the olden time, and of the olden time:

The kitchen of the old farm-house of New England is one of the most characteristic features of the whole establishment. Every thing about it is of home manufacture, from the floor to the ceiling. The floor is of wide pine boards, scoured till they look almost as white as the snow-drift that is piled up against the door. The ceiling is of the same wood—sometimes painted, sometimes left to the natural color, and blackened by the smoke of many years. The walls are of plaster, and are whitened; but they look as if they had been whitened many times, and had been left to take their own time about it. The fireplace is of huge dimensions, reaching from the great oven, on the right, to the corner on the left. Over the fire hangs the crane, with its pothooks and trammels, and on the hearth stand the tongs, the shovel, and the bellows, all of ancient fashion, and evidently coeval with the fireplace. Then there is the dresser, with its rows of pewter plates and dishes, and its well-scoured wooden bowls and trenchers; and the tall clock in the corner, with its long pendulum swinging behind its tall, narrow door, and its round face, with its quaint figures and hands, telling the hour and the minute of the day, and the day of the month, and the month of the year, and even the age of the moon. Then there is the table, with its wooden trenchers and bowls, and its pewter platters, and its foaming pitchers of cider, and its pots of beans, and its pies, and its Indian pudding, and its pumpkin sauce, and its pork and beef, and its mutton and lamb, and its chickens and turkeys, and its vegetables, and its fruits, and its nuts, and its cheese, and its cakes, and its doughnuts, and its pumpkin pies, and its apple pies, and its pies of all sorts, and its pudding, and its pudding sauce, and its milk, and its cream, and its coffee, and its tea, and its sugar, and its molasses, and its apple sauce, and its apple butter, and its pickles, and its preserves, and its honey, and its maple sugar, and its maple molasses, and its pitchers of cider, and its pitchers of water, and its pitchers of milk, and its pitchers of cream, and its pitchers of coffee, and its pitchers of tea, and its pitchers of sugar, and its pitchers of molasses, and its pitchers of apple sauce, and its pitchers of apple 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